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RECORD OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

[From November 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893.]

I. THE UNITED STATES.

I. NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Most conspicuous under this head has been the question of Hawaiian annexation. A revolution in the government of the Hawaiian Islands was precipitated by the attempt of Queen Liliuokalani, January 14, to promulgate, against the advice of her cabinet, a new constitution, restoring to the crown and to the native element in the population political powers which had been given up under the constitution of July 7, 1887. The resistance of the ministers thwarted the Queen's purpose, but the foreign element in Honolulu, embracing the leading professional and business classes, roused by the attempt, organized a committee of safety, which on the 17th proclaimed the abrogation of the monarchy, and the establishment of a provisional government to control affairs "until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon." In the meantime, on the 16th, a detachment of troops from the United States cruiser *Boston* was landed. The queen, assuming that this force had been landed to support the provisional government, submitted under protest, and the United States minister, followed by the other foreign diplomats, thereupon recognized the provisional organization as the government *de facto*. Five commissioners were immediately despatched to the United States to negotiate annexation, and were received by the State Department at Washington February 4. Two envoys sent by the queen to present her case to the government only reached Washington February 17, after the treaty of annexation was before the Senate. On February 1 Mr. Stevens, the United States minister at Honolulu, at the request of the provisional government, assumed in the name of the United States "protection of the Hawaiian Islands, for the protection of life and property, . . . but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional government," and the American flag was hoisted with some ceremony over the government building. In a despatch dated February 11, Secretary Foster disavowed this proceeding so far as it might be construed as "setting the authority and power of the United States above that of the government of the Hawaiian Islands, in the capacity of protector, or to impair in any way the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by substituting the flag and power of the United States as the symbol and manifestation of paramount authority." A treaty of annexation, negotiated by

Secretary Foster and the provisional government's commissioners, was transmitted to the Senate February 15, with a message from President Harrison recommending its ratification. The treaty provided that the Hawaiian Islands become an integral part of the United States; that a United States commissioner be appointed, with veto power over the acts of the existing provisional government, which, subject to this provision, shall continue until Congress otherwise provide; that the immigration of Chinese laborers to Hawaii be prohibited while the exclusion laws of the United States shall continue in force as against Chinese in Hawaii; and that the United States pay to Queen Liliuokalani \$20,000 annually for life, and to the heir to the throne, Princess Kaiaulani, a gross sum of \$150,000. The friends of annexation in the Senate were not strong enough to bring about action on the treaty before March 4. On March 9, President Cleveland withdrew the treaty from the Senate, and on the 15th despatched a commissioner, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu, to investigate the situation. The commissioner reached his destination two weeks later. On April 1, he declared the protectorate established by Minister Stevens ended, and ordered the removal of the United States flag from the government building, assuring the provisional government, however, that no interference by any other foreign power would be tolerated. Pending Commissioner Blount's report, the *status quo* has been maintained without disorder.—The court of arbitration on the Behring Sea seal fisheries question began its formal sessions at Paris, March 23. The members of the court were as follows: For the United States, Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan; for Great Britain, Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson; for Sweden and Norway, Gregers W. W. Gram; for Italy, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta; and for France, Baron de Courceles. The last named was chosen president of the court. Mr. John M. Foster, who resigned his office of Secretary of State at the end of February appeared as agent of the United States, and Mr. C. H. Tupper, Canadian Minister of Marine, as agent for Great Britain. The counsel included Messrs. Phelps, Carter, Coudert and Blodgett, for the United States, and Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster, for Great Britain. The printed cases and counter-cases of the parties were submitted to the court, and after a sharply contested controversy over the question of admitting a supplementary report on the fisheries, submitted at the last moment by Great Britain—the court deciding against its admission—Mr. Carter began on April 12 the oral argument for the United States in an address that was not completed at the close of this RECORD. The preparation of the case for the United States for presentation to the court was much embarrassed by the discovery in November that an employee to whom important duties had been assigned in preparing evidence, had by deliberate interpolation and mistranslation rendered his work entirely worthless, and so made necessary an entire recasting of the argument which had been based upon it.—Our commercial relations with Canada

have been under discussion in respect to a number of different points. The friction over canal tolls was removed by a Dominion order in council of February 13, fixing the tolls for 1893 in such a way as to terminate the discrimination against citizens of the United States. In recognition of this, President Harrison, by proclamation of February 21, suspended until further notice the retaliatory tolls imposed last August (*cf.* last RECORD, p. 763). The operation of the laws and Treasury regulations in reference to the admission to the United States of goods landed at Canadian ports and brought under bond to this country, or carried from one part of the United States to another through Canada under consular seal, was made a subject of complaint to Congress by Mr. Harrison. He held that these laws had become detrimental to the United States through the advantages they gave to Canada's growing railway system, which, while competing with the United States roads, was not, like them, subject to the restrictions of the Interstate Commerce Act. On the shore-fisheries question some progress has been made by a definite agreement for a joint commission of two experts to study and report upon the prevention of destructive methods in taking fish and shellfish, the prevention of pollution to the fisheries, the expediency of close seasons, and other such questions.

— **The extradition treaty with Russia**, which was ratified by the Senate February 7, and of which the exchange of ratifications was announced in St. Petersburg April 21, has called forth vigorous protests from liberal Russians in this country and their sympathizers. The terms of the treaty have not yet been officially published, but it is understood that under its provisions the murder of the Czar is declared not to be a political offense, and hence to be extraditable. The protests are based on the assertions that the Russian law treats as the "accomplished crime" acts such as joining societies for political agitation, expressing opinions favorable to assassination, *etc.*, and that the secrecy of procedure in political trials will render it impossible for the United States government to insure that a man extradited on a clearly criminal charge shall not be punished for a purely political offense. It is alleged, moreover, that under the treaty the forgery of passports would be extraditable, and thus the only means by which political agitators can escape would be rendered useless.

THE HARRISON ADMINISTRATION.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury in December showed for the year ending June 30, 1892, revenues of \$425,868,260.22, giving a surplus of \$9,914,453.66. This, added to other resources, was employed in reducing the public debt by \$40,570,467.98. As compared with the preceding year there was a decrease of thirty-two millions in revenue and ten millions in ordinary expenditure. For the year ending with June, 1893, the secretary estimated a surplus of two millions, and for the following year a little more, exclusive, however, of the requirements of the sinking fund. In view of the probable falling off of revenue under the coming tariff policy, and of the need of a larger gold reserve, the secretary considered the margin uncomfortably

small, and hinted at the advisability of an increase in the whisky tax. Commercial statistics were presented by the report to show that the reciprocity arrangements of the administration had resulted in a gratifying increase of trade with the various countries as to both imports and exports. On the question of the treasury's condition the majority of the House Committee on Ways and Means, after an examination of the subject, reported just after the close of Congress that there was probability of a deficit of between thirty and forty millions by the end of the fiscal year 1894. This view was scouted by the Republican minority of the committee.—**The drain of gold from the treasury** has continued to excite attention, and more or less anxiety in financial circles. At the end of January the amount on hand was only about 108 millions, and shipments to Europe were active. Despite aid given by the banks to the treasury, the stock had decreased to 103 millions by March 4. Much discussion arose as to the duty and power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to prevent the reserve fund from falling below a hundred millions. The legal power to take such a step was generally recognized, but a proposition by Senator Sherman to confer explicit authority to issue a shorter-term and lower-rate bond, while passed by the Senate February 18, failed to pass the House, partly because the incoming secretary, Mr. Carlisle, manifested some confidence that the issue of bonds could be avoided.—The provision for the registration of Chinese laborers, under the act of May 5, 1892, has been practically nullified by the concerted refusal of the Chinese, under advice of the more influential of their numbers, to apply for certificates. Preparations have been made to contest the constitutionality of the law if any attempt is made to deport unregistered Chinamen at the expiration of the year which was allowed for obtaining certificates.—**The report of the Secretary of the Navy** explained in detail the progress made in the creation of the new navy. Altogether forty-two vessels have been built or authorized, of which nineteen were put in commission during Mr. Harrison's administration, and eighteen more will probably be completed by the end of 1893. The secretary reported also great improvements in the production of armor plate and smokeless powder.—Early in January President Harrison ordered an **extension of the classified service**, so as to bring under the Civil Service Commission all free-delivery post-offices, 601 in number, instead of only the 53 which have fifty or more employees apiece, and also all employees of the Weather Bureau elsewhere than in Washington. The change affects over 7000 offices in all.—The following **appointments to office** were made by Mr. Harrison:—Ministers: To Italy, William Potter, of Pennsylvania, November 15; to Turkey, David P. Thompson, of Oregon, November 15; to Bolivia, Frederick J. Grant, of Washington, December 22; to Portugal, Gilbert A. Pierce, of Minnesota, January 4; to Venezuela, Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, January 25. Department positions: Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, John H. Gear, of Iowa, November 19, and G. M. Lamberton, of Nebraska, December 10; Commissioner of the

General Land Office, William M. Stone, of Iowa, November 19; First Assistant Postmaster-General, H. C. Evans, of Tennessee, January 7. To fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States, caused by the death of Justice Lamar, the president created some surprise by nominating, February 2, a Southern Democrat, Judge Howell E. Jackson, of the federal circuit court. His nomination was confirmed, but that of Mr. Benton Hanchett, of Michigan, a Republican, to fill the vacancy thus made on the circuit bench, failed to secure action by the Senate.

CONGRESS.—The second session of the fifty-second Congress lasted from December 5 to March 4. **President Harrison's message** opened and closed with a justification of the tariff policy pursued during his administration. He presented statistics at length to sustain the thesis that “so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enjoyed by our people,” and declared his belief that the protective system had been a mighty instrument in producing this result. Nor could he believe it “a perversion of the constitution to so legislate as to preserve in [our workingmen's] homes the comfort, independence, loyalty and sense of interest in the government which are essential to good citizenship.” Yet he accepted the result of the recent election as necessitating a new policy, namely, a tariff “constructed solely with reference to revenue. The contention has not been between schedules, but between principles, and it would be offensive to suggest that the prevailing party will not carry into legislation . . . the pledges given to the people.” Under the circumstances he recommended that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming Congress. The success of the reciprocity agreements of his administration he demonstrated by statistics of exports, and by reference to “the alarmed attention of our European competitors for the South American market.” As to foreign relations, the only friction referred to was that—not serious, however—connected with a tendency in Turkey to curtail the tolerance hitherto characterizing the treatment of religious and educational establishments of American citizens. Mr. Harrison renewed his advocacy of the postal subsidy policy already adopted, and of its extension. The administration of the Pension Bureau was commended, and the general policy of the pension system eulogized. In connection with a demand for an exclusively national quarantine system, the president recommended still further limitations on immigration, and he called again for some action by Congress looking to restraints upon gerrymandering and to more extensive control over federal elections.—The **legislation completed** at this session included few measures of great importance outside of the regular appropriations. These latter, which only passed in the last week of the session, amounted to over five hundred millions, making the total for the fifty-second Congress about equal to the billion which had been made a reproach against the fifty-first Congress. The deficiency appropriations amounted to about twenty-one millions, of which fourteen millions were for pensions. Among the bills which became law,

and which are not mentioned elsewhere in this RECORD, were the following: That repealing a clause of the McKinley tariff, by which a heavy increase (15 per cent) of duty on fine linen was to go into effect January 1, 1894; the Immigration Bill, requiring steamship companies to prepare at the port of departure, and to present at the port of entry, full information concerning each of their immigrant passengers, and increasing by three the excluded classes of aliens, namely, (1) those over sixteen years of age that are illiterate, (2) cripples, blind persons, or others physically imperfect (unless they can show satisfactorily that they will not become a public charge), and (3) persons belonging to societies which favor or justify the unlawful destruction of property or life; the Automatic Car-Coupler Bill, requiring interstate railways to adopt for freight cars some form of safety-coupler to be settled upon later; and a bill supplementing the Interstate Commerce Act by making it a penal offense to refuse to testify or produce books and papers under the subpœna of the commission, but exempting witnesses from prosecution or punishment for transactions concerning which they testify.—Of the **measures that failed** to pass, excepting the Silver Bill, elsewhere referred to, most attention was attracted by the Anti-Option Bill. The bill passed by the House of Representatives at the previous session (see last RECORD) was finally adopted by the Senate, after long discussion and some amendment, January 31, by a vote of 40 to 29. Though a majority of the House of Representatives was ready to approve the Senate amendments, the sharp parliamentary tactics of the adversaries of the measure forced its manager to attempt its passage, March 1, under suspension of the rules, which required a two-thirds majority. The vote stood 172 for and 123 against suspension, and the attempt accordingly failed. A bill repealing the clause of the McKinley tariff by which a duty is to be imposed on bar block and pig tin after July 1, 1893, was passed by the House, but failed in the Senate.—Pursuant to a call of President Harrison, an **extra session of the Senate** began March 6. A reorganization of the committees was immediately effected, to correspond to the changed political complexion of the majority. The chairmen of the more important committees were elected as follows: Appropriations, Cockerell of Missouri; Commerce, Ransom of North Carolina; Finance, Voorhees of Indiana; Foreign Relations, Morgan of Alabama; Indian Affairs, Jones of Arkansas; Interstate Commerce, Butler of South Carolina; Judiciary, Pugh of Alabama; Pensions, Palmer of Illinois; Privileges and Elections, Vance of North Carolina. Beyond confirming the nominations of officers by the president, no business of importance was transacted, and the Senate adjourned April 16.

THE ELECTIONS.—The voting on November 8 resulted in a general victory for the Democratic Party, which gained control of the presidency and of both houses of Congress. As formally declared by Congress, February 8, the electoral **vote for president and vice-president** was as follows: Cleveland and Stevenson, 277; Harrison and Reid, 145; Weaver and

Field, 22. The most striking feature of the elections was the great losses of the Republicans in the West. Illinois and Wisconsin went Democratic by large majorities, California and Ohio were very close, and Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada chose Populist electors. The Democrats carried all the Northern states generally regarded as doubtful, *viz.*, Connecticut, New York and Indiana, but they nearly lost Delaware. An unusual incident of the result was the division of the electoral vote in several states, owing to the closeness of the popular vote. Thus in Ohio one Cleveland elector and in Oregon one Weaver elector was chosen, the others being Republican; and in California and North Dakota Mr. Harrison secured single votes in the same way. From the conditions of fusion between the Democrats and Populists in the last-named state, it resulted that one of her three electoral votes was given to each of the three candidates. In Michigan, under the district method of choosing electors recently established, Harrison got nine votes and Cleveland five. The popular vote of the whole country was as follows: Cleveland, 5,554,685; Harrison, 5,172,343; Weaver, 1,040,600; Bidwell, 273,314. These figures give to Weaver the total fusion vote of the five states in which the Democrats coalesced with the Populists.—The voting for representatives in Congress resulted in the return of a clear Democratic majority of about 70. The political complexion of the Senate was long in doubt, owing to the confused situation in many of the Western legislatures, where the Populists were an influential third party. As settled in March, after the adjournment of the doubtful legislatures, the roll showed 45 Democrats, 39 Republicans and 4 Populists, thus assuring to the Democrats the organization of the house. Some doubt exists, however, as to the validity of the election by which a Democrat was chosen in Kansas, and as to the regularity of appointments by the governors in three states where the legislatures failed to elect. This latter question involves two Republicans and one Democrat.

THE CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION.—The inauguration of the new president took place with the usual ceremonies Saturday, March 4. Mr. Cleveland's **inaugural address** took as its general theme the perils of over-confidence in our institutions and the necessity of watching constantly "for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor." Among the dangers that were now threatening he referred especially to the exposure of the currency to degradation, and to the popular disposition "to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages,"—a disposition from which spring the "evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism," such as protection for protection's sake, bounties and subsidies, which burden part of the people "to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises," and "reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service, and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense." He deprecated "the contempt of our people for frugality and economy in their personal affairs," as deplor-

ably sapping the strength of our national character, and as discouraging strict economy in public expenditures. Civil service reform, restrictions on combinations in trade which limit production and fix prices, and equality before the law without reference to race or color were set forth as essential to the American ideal. As to tariff reform, Mr. Cleveland recognized the people's positive mandate that it be accomplished, but held that "our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs." He admitted that the task was a difficult one, but called upon those who were to coöperate with him for sincere, disinterested and harmonious effort; since failure would bring swift and exact accountability to the people.—**The new cabinet** was completed February 22, Mr. Cleveland having disregarded former custom by announcing the members as soon as their acceptance was definitely given. The list was as follows: Secretary of State, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana; Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Daniel S. Lamont, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama; Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska; Postmaster General, Wilson S. Bissell, of New York; Attorney General, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts. Most comment was occasioned by the appointment of Judge Gresham to the State Department, the judge having up to the last campaign been a Republican.—The attention of the new administration up to the close of this RECORD has been occupied chiefly with **appointments to office**. By a clause of the Diplomatic Appropriation Act, passed February 27, the president was authorized to raise a minister to the rank of ambassador whenever the government to which he was accredited gave that rank to its representative at Washington. Great Britain and France accordingly promoted their ministers at Washington to be ambassadors, and Mr. Cleveland in return nominated ex-Secretary Bayard, of Delaware, and ex-Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, as ambassadors to those two governments respectively. Mr. Eustis was nominated first as only minister, but after the official notice, March 25, that France had promoted her minister, the president sent in his name again for the higher rank. The other principal diplomatic representatives appointed were as follows:—Envoy Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary: To Germany, Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey; to Denmark, John E. Risley, of New York; to Mexico, Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana; to Chile, James D. Porter, of Tennessee; to Peru, James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky; to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and San Salvador, Lewis Baker, of Minnesota; to Guatemala and Honduras, P. N. B. Young, of Georgia; to Japan, Edwin Dun, of Ohio; to Switzerland, James O. Broadhead, of Missouri; to Austria-Hungary, Bartlett Tripp, of South Dakota; to Greece, Roumania and Servia, Eben Alexander, of North Carolina; to Spain, Hannis Taylor, of Alabama; to Turkey, Alex. W. Terrell, of Texas; to Colombia, Luther F. McKinney, of New Hampshire; to Brazil, Thomas L. Thompson, of

California. Minister-Resident to Portugal, G. W. Caruth, of Arkansas. Important posts in the executive departments at Washington were filled as follows :— State Department : First Assistant Secretary, Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts ; Third Assistant Secretary, Edward H. Strobel, of New York ; Solicitor, Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia. The Treasury : Assistant Secretaries, William E. Curtis, of New York, and Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts ; Treasurer, Daniel N. Morgan, of Connecticut ; Controller of the Currency, James H. Eckels, of Illinois ; Commissioner of Internal Revenue, J. B. Miller, of West Virginia. Department of the Interior : Assistant Secretary, John M. Reynolds, of Pennsylvania ; Commissioner of Pensions, William Lochren, of Minnesota ; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Daniel M. Browning, of Illinois ; Commissioner of Railroads, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina ; Commissioner of Patents, — Seymour, of Connecticut. Navy Department : Assistant Secretary, William McAdoo, of New Jersey. Department of Justice : Assistant Attorneys General, John I. Hall, of Georgia, and Edward B. Whitney, of New York ; Solicitor General, Lawrence Maxwell, jr., of Ohio. Post Office Department : Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Robert A. Maxwell, of New York. The vacant seat on the circuit bench was filled by James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin. In dealing with applications for office, Mr. Cleveland laid down the rule within a week after his inauguration that the fact of having held an office during his previous term would not be a conclusive recommendation for a reappointment of the applicant. The rule was not held, however, to operate against an applicant for an office different from that previously held. As to postmasters, two important principles were announced by the department ; first that no postmasters whose salaries depend on the sale of stamps shall be engaged in any other business than that of postmaster ; and second, no application for a postmastership would be considered unless accompanied by a paper showing that the applicant was endorsed by a fair proportion of the people who used the office. The new Treasury Department regulations required a pass, not competitive, examination for the position of chief of division.— A renewal of heavy gold exportation in the middle of April brought prominently before the public the administration's policy as to gold. On the 16th Secretary Carlisle suspended the issue of gold certificates, as is by law required when the greenback-redemption fund falls below \$100,000,000. Disquieting rumors as to the course to be pursued by the Treasury, in view of the admitted fact that the reserve had been invaded, led to a statement by Mr. Carlisle, April 20, declaring that the government proposed to maintain the parity of gold and silver by all lawful means, but omitting to state the means that would be employed. This omission gave rise to reports that the coin certificates under the Sherman Act of 1890 were to be redeemed in silver. On the 23d, President Cleveland issued a statement denying emphatically that such a course had been contemplated, and declaring that the cabinet was entirely harmonious in the purpose to main-

tain the public credit. Secretary Carlisle received aid from the Southern and Western banks in contributions of gold in exchange for notes, but his negotiations with the New York banks were not successful. At the close of the RECORD the reserve was several millions below the hundred-million mark.

THE SILVER QUESTION.—The International Monetary Conference called by the United States to deal with this subject sat at Brussels from November 22 to December 17. The main features of the proceedings (for more detail see *ante*, pp. 197 *et seq.*) were as follows : First, the delegates of the United States submitted a resolution affirming the desirability of increasing the use of silver as currency, and suggested two different plans by which this end might be attained, without full general bimetallism. On November 28 Mr. de Rothschild, a delegate for Great Britain, submitted a plan providing that the United States should continue its present purchases of silver, while the European powers should aid in keeping up the price by the annual purchase for five years of twenty-five million dollars' worth. All these plans were referred to a committee of fourteen, which discussed and modified the plans, and then reported them back to the conference. December 2, but without recommendation of any one. The conference, after some little discussion of the Rothschild plan, which resulted in its withdrawal, then devoted itself to a general discussion of bimetallism, with no definite results. On December 17 it was resolved that the sessions be suspended, to be resumed, if the various governments approved, on the 30th of May, 1893.—In Congress attention was centered chiefly on the possibility of securing the repeal of the silver-purchase law of 1890, known as the Sherman Act. Several bills for attaining this end were introduced, by both friends and foes of the free coinage of silver. The friends of free coinage desired repeal in order to get rid of only the bullion quality in the silver purchased ; their opponents wanted repeal to get rid of the purchase altogether. A motion of Senator Hill, of New York, to take up his bill for repeal was defeated in the Senate, February 6, by a vote of 42 to 23. A similar motion in the House three days later met a like fate, and hence no result was reached.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.—On April 3 the supreme court decided, in the case of Lascelles, that when a fugitive from justice who has been surrendered by one state of the Union to another, upon requisition charging a specific crime, is tried in the state to which he has been returned for another offense than that charged in the requisition, there is no violation of any right, privilege or immunity secured to the individual by the constitution and laws of the United States. On April 16, the same court held that a discrimination in the Texas law against liquor dealers in respect to the manner of collecting taxes was not a violation of the fourteenth amendment.—In South Carolina and Missouri the United States courts have been obliged to assert their authority against state officers. Sheriffs in four counties of the former state, under specific orders

of the governor, seized for non-payment of taxes property of several railroads which were in the hands of receivers appointed by the federal courts. The circuit court at Charleston thereupon, February 16, arrested and fined the sheriffs for contempt, and the governor proceeded to bring the matter to the supreme court at Washington by *habeas corpus*. On April 24, the supreme court denied the writ in an opinion sustaining the lower court in every particular. In Missouri the federal district court declined, March 3, to release from imprisonment for contempt the St. Clair County judges who refused to levy a special tax ordered by the court to pay certain railway bonds—the refusal being based on a clause of the state constitution explicitly prohibiting special levies in such cases.—The difficulties in the way of enforcing the provision of the Interstate Commerce Act forbidding discrimination in rates were illustrated anew in the district court at Chicago by the failure in November of an attempt to prosecute prominent business men and railway officers for violating the law. The district attorney admitted that, under the ruling that the defendants need not answer questions tending to criminate themselves, he had no sufficient evidence. On December 7, Judge Gresham, of the circuit court at Chicago, rendered a decision even more demoralizing to the purpose of the law than the decision on the short-haul clause in October (see last RECORD, p. 767). Application having been made to the court for an order compelling the production of books and the answering of questions deemed necessary to certain investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Judge Gresham decided that "so much of section 12 [of the act] as authorizes or requires the courts to use their powers in aid of inquiries before the Interstate Commerce Commission is unconstitutional and void."

THE CHOLERA AND QUARANTINE.—The operation of the Treasury circular of September 1, requiring twenty days' quarantine for every vessel carrying immigrants, acquired new force by a ruling of the acting-secretary, November 3, in which "immigrants" was construed to mean "persons who are not naturalized citizens, who arrive in this country for the purpose of establishing permanent residence, . . . without reference to what part of the vessel said passengers have occupied during the voyage." A tendency to limit "immigrants" to "steerage passengers" was thus checked, and the availability of health regulations for the restriction of immigration in general was emphasized.—In view of the continued manifestations of cholera in Europe, a more satisfactory system of dealing with it on this side was regarded as necessary. Exclusively national quarantine service was thought by many to be desirable, but when measures looking to this end were brought forward in Congress, state interests and the fear of centralization proved very influential. The bill that became law in February requires first, for every vessel entering the United States from a foreign port, a sanitary certificate from a consul or medical officer of the United States at the port of departure. The Secretary of the Treasury is then authorized to make rules and regulations to prevent the introduction of

contagious diseases into the country, which rules are to be enforced primarily by state and municipal boards of health, but with the "coöperation" of the national marine-hospital service. Where "sufficient quarantine provision has been made by state or local authorities," infected vessels may be quarantined under such authorities; but where no such provision has been made, the national officials are to deal with the matter at their discretion. Finally, when the president is satisfied that the interest of the public health demands it, he is authorized "to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons or property from such countries or places as he shall designate and for such period of time as he may deem necessary." The "rules and regulations" required by this law were promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury March 3. They are especially explicit in reference to the inspection and disinfection at the foreign port.

II. AFFAIRS IN THE STATES.

THE ELECTIONS.—The voting for state officers in November showed in general the same Republican losses that were revealed on national issues. In Massachusetts, which gave Harrison a large majority, the election of the Democratic governor, Russell, was generally regarded as due to his personal popularity. In the West the Populist influence was chiefly responsible for some differences between state and national results. Thus Wyoming, while giving its electoral vote to Harrison, chose a Democratic governor, and Idaho, whose presidential vote went to Weaver, elected a Republican state ticket. A number of legislatures were very evenly divided. In Montana, Wyoming and Kansas resort to the courts was necessary to determine which party should be in control. The Republicans carried the day in Montana and the Democrats in Wyoming. **The dispute in Kansas** was more serious and for some time threatened bloodshed. Here the Populists, who by fusion had practically absorbed the Democratic party, carried both their electoral and state tickets, and secured a substantial majority in the state senate. In the lower house of the legislature the formal returns showed a clear Republican majority, and an appeal to the courts by the Populists failed to shake the legality of this situation. At the meeting of the legislature in January, however, the Populists persisted in organizing the house by the votes of contestants for seats which the state canvassing board had given to the Republicans. This proceeding was resisted by the Republicans, who set up an organization of their own. The two bodies, each claiming to be the legal house, contended during two months for the possession of the legislative hall amid great confusion and scandal. The Populist governor and senate recognized the Populist house, though the latter long avoided any act by which the controversy could be brought before the courts. On February 25, however, a case which involved the status of the Republican organization was decided by the supreme court, which sustained the legality of that house. Two days later the Populist

members resolved to submit to the court's opinion and to join with the Republican body. The municipal elections in April showed general Republican victories, which were attributed to an unusually active participation of the women, who enjoy the right of voting in local affairs.—The Rhode Island elections in April resulted in a small Democratic plurality, throwing the election of governor into the legislature. In Michigan the Republicans carried their state officers, April 3, by about the same majorities as their electors in November.—**Constitutional amendments** were voted on in a number of states. New York rejected three, providing respectively for the settlement of disputed elections by the courts, an increase in the number of supreme court judges, and the sale of salt springs by the legislature. In Massachusetts one was ratified, abolishing the property qualification for the office of governor. In California a proposed amendment extending the limit of legislative sessions from sixty to one hundred days was defeated, and one fixing a limit to the amount of debt to be incurred by municipal corporations was carried. Popular votes were taken in this state to elicit opinion on the desirability of electing United States senators by direct vote of the people, and of an educational qualification for voters. Each question was decided in the affirmative by great majorities. Colorado ratified two amendments, authorizing municipalities to levy special assessments for public improvements and repealing the limitation on the state tax levy. Illinois rejected a proposition to permit two constitutional amendments to be submitted to popular vote at the same time. Minnesota ratified an amendment prohibiting special legislation. Rhode Island rejected a proposal to make elections biennial instead of annual.

VARIOUS LEGISLATION.—The general triumph of the People's Party in **Kansas** aroused much interest in the laws and administration which should come from this fact. Governor Lewelling's inaugural address was conceived in terms like those of the party platform and the "demands" of the Farmers' Alliances. The conflict over the control of the house (see above) and the constitutional limit on the duration of the session prevented the completion of the radical railway legislation that was expected. Among the laws actually passed were an Australian Ballot and a Corrupt Practices Act; a Valued-Policy Act for insurance companies, and a bill forbidding contracts payable in gold.—In **Idaho** the competition of the parties for votes resulted in the passage of a law granting the suffrage to the Mormons, hitherto disfranchised.—The law in Michigan providing for the choice of presidential electors by districts was repealed early in February.—The current of judicial opinion against **gerrymandering** has been swollen by a decision of the Indiana supreme court, December 17, declaring unconstitutional the apportionment acts of 1891, 1885 and 1879, and by a decision of the New York court of appeals, April 11, nullifying a grossly unequal apportionment of Kings County into Assembly districts.—The court of appeals in **Maryland** declared unconstitutional, March 15, an act under

which the municipal authorities of the village of Hyattsville had put in operation a system of assessment involving the principles of the single tax on land. It was held that under the state constitution the legislature had no power to impose the whole burden of taxation on a single class of property.

LABOR INTERESTS.—**The Homestead strike**, which caused such serious trouble last summer, was continued in force, but with waning vigor, till November 20, when it was formally declared off by the workingmen's association. No convictions were secured in the trials of the leading strikers for murder in connection with the attack on the Pinkerton watchmen in July, but one of the strikers was convicted of participation in a successful plot to murder non-union men by putting poison in their food.—Several recent **judicial decisions on boycotting** in various localities have thrown important light on the legal questions involved. Circuit Judge Billings, at New Orleans, March 25, in dealing with a case arising out of a general labor strike in that city in November, held that the terms of the Anti-Trust Act in reference to combinations in restraint of interstate and foreign commerce applied as well to laborers as to capitalists; that a combination among laborers to allow no work to be done in moving merchandise which was being conveyed through the city of New Orleans from state to state, and to and from foreign countries, until the demands of employees in certain kinds of business were complied with, was within the prohibition of the statute; but that the mere refusal to work, or a combination among many laborers not to work, with no attempt by intimidation and violence to prevent others from working, would not contravene the statute. At Toledo, Ohio, April 3, Judge Ricks, of the United States district court, having previously issued an injunction restraining the Lake Shore Railroad from refusing to take freight from or to the Ann Arbor road, whose engineers were on strike, fined for contempt of court an engineer of the former line who, while making a run, refused to take a freight car from the latter. Several engineers who gave up their positions so as not to handle the boycotted freight were also charged with contempt, but were acquitted on the ground that in giving up their positions before coupling their engines to the train for the run, they were within their rights. Judge Taft, of the circuit court, at the same place and on the same day granted an order restraining Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, from putting in force a rule of that association requiring members to boycott freight and cars from or to any road on which a brotherhood strike existed. The basis of these decisions was (1) the clause of the Interstate Commerce Act requiring common carriers to afford proper and equal facilities for interchange of traffic between their respective lines; (2) the principle that the employees of a company constitute part of the company so far as the requirements of the act are concerned; and (3) as to the case of Chief Arthur, that the order to boycott, being an incitement to a violation of the law, is subject to control by the courts. This whole

question has been carried up to the United States supreme court. At Macon, Georgia, April 8, Judge Speer, of the United States circuit court, granted a petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that the receiver of a road in the court's control should contract with the organization in reference to terms for the services of its members. The judge pointed out to the petitioners, however, that the rule of their organization obliging members to boycott the cars of a road where a strike was in force, was a direct violation of both the Anti-Trust and the Interstate Commerce acts, and he required a formal pledge to recognize this fact as a condition of granting their petition.—The annual convention of the Knights of Labor was held at St. Louis, November 15. A membership of 260,000 was reported, and a good balance in the treasury. Mr. Powderly was reelected General Master Workman. The Federation of Labor held its annual session at Philadelphia, beginning December 12. Here, too, a growing membership and satisfactory finances were reported, and the former president, Mr. Gompers, was reelected. In both assemblies much denunciation was directed at the use of the militia against strikers and at the failure to stop foreign immigration, and in each the hopelessness of reconciling the differences between the two was admitted.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—The annual convention of this organization was held at Memphis, November 15-19. The proceedings were characterized throughout by much bitterness between the faction favoring and that opposing political activity in the order. The former had its strength among the members from the Northwest; the latter among those from the South. In the election of president, H. L. Loucks, the candidate of the former element, was successful. The failure of the Southern members to leave the Democrats and vote for Weaver in the last election was a source of great dissatisfaction to the Western members. As against the action of the latter on various matters, the Southern delegates entered a formal protest, concluding with an expression of fear that they would sooner or later be forced to withdraw their respective state Alliances from the general organization. The members of the executive committee of the People's Party were in Memphis during the convention and were very active in influencing the assaults on the Southern delegates.

NECROLOGY.—January 11, General B. F. Butler; January 15, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, formerly quartermaster-general of the army; January 17, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes; January 23, Supreme Court Justice Lucius Q. C. Lamar; January 27, ex-Secretary of State James G. Blaine.

II. FOREIGN NATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.—Striking incidents under this head have been entirely lacking during the period under review. Some new phases of the commercial adjustment in Europe have appeared. A tariff

war has arisen between France and Switzerland, caused by the French Chamber's rejection, December 24, of the convention negotiated last summer. France has concluded a treaty with Canada, which, however, lacks ratification. Spain's negotiations with Germany, France and Italy for definite treaties have not been concluded, but an agreement with Portugal was reached March 23 which is so liberal in its terms as to amount practically to a commercial union for the peninsula. The negotiations between Germany and Russia seem not to have resulted as yet in a satisfactory basis for agreement.—In the field of **royal sociability**, the very cordial visit of the Russian heir-apparent to Berlin, for the wedding of the Princess Margaret, in January, was construed as evidence of a pro-German leaning on the part of the Czar, designed to inform the French that the Panama scandal was not approved in St. Petersburg. The silver wedding of King Humbert was the occasion of a visit of the Emperor William to Rome, April 20. On the 23d the emperor made a state call at the Vatican and held a private conference of fifty-eight minutes with Pope Leo. The much-discussed question as to the Austrian emperor's policy on the occasion of Humbert's celebration was solved by the designation of the Archduke Rénier to represent Francis Joseph, with instructions not to call on the pope. The clerical press and the Irredentists were equally offended by this solution.—The Russian government found occasion in the proposed amendment of the Bulgarian constitution to send forth in March one of its periodical circular notes to the powers, protesting against the proceeding as another instance of the tyranny with which the government was afflicting the people of the principality. On the occasion of Prince Ferdinand's wedding, in April, the prince and Premier Stambouloff were received at court in Vienna, though not officially, and Stambouloff, in public speech, assumed a tone of very bold defiance as against Russia.—In reference to the Pamirs, Russia has declined to enter into a triangular negotiation with China and Great Britain, but has consented to treat with each separately. The officers connected with last summer's expedition to the Pamirs have received especial honors from the government for their conduct in the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Judicial decisions under the Corrupt Practices Act resulted in the unseating of members of Parliament chosen in four districts at the last elections. Two Conservatives elected in English constituencies were thrown out for having paid money for badges and "treating," and two anti-Parnellite Irish members, one of whom was Michael Davitt, were disqualified on account of the active and open employment by the Catholic clergy of spiritual influence in their behalf.—**Parliament** did not convene till January 31. The Queen's Speech announced a slight increase of British troops in Egypt, but without modification of policy, and a decrease of agrarian crime in Ireland, under the revocation of the coercion proclamations. The measures promised for consideration, besides the Irish Government Bill, included a large

number of projects for internal reform in England and Wales on lines satisfactory to the more radical elements of the party. The debate on the Address was terminated February 11, and on the 13th the **Home Rule Bill** was introduced by Mr. Gladstone, in a speech of two hours and a quarter. Leading features of the measure were as follows: A bicameral legislature for Ireland, with powers limited first by a list of subjects regarded as imperial in their nature, and second, by a kind of bill of rights, securing to individuals religious freedom, due process of law in deprivation of life, liberty or property, *etc.*; the two chambers to be elective, the first, by voters having a twenty-pound qualification as owners or occupiers, the second, by voters qualified under the existing Parliamentary franchise. An executive, consisting of (1) a lord-lieutenant appointed by the queen for six years, subject to removal, and (2) a cabinet on whose advice, subject to the overruling of her Majesty, the lord-lieutenant shall approve or veto the bills passed by the legislature. An independent judiciary, with appeal to the British privy council; before the latter, as a supreme court, either the lord-lieutenant or a secretary of state may bring for speedy determination the question whether any act of the legislature is *ultra vires*. The Irish peers to sit in the House of Lords and eighty members for Ireland to sit in the House of Commons at Westminster, but without the right to vote on matters not directly affecting Ireland, each house to be the final interpreter for its own members of any question arising on this point. All taxation of Ireland, save customs, excises and postage, to be imposed by the Irish legislature, to which also is committed the collection of all save the customs, which are to go directly into the British exchequer and constitute Ireland's contribution to imperial expenditure. The Irish Constabulary to be gradually reduced and replaced by local police; and no legislation on the relations of landlord and tenant to be enacted by the Irish legislature for three years after the passing of this act. The chief points of attack on the bill by the Conservatives, outside the general issue, were the admitted difficulties of working Parliament with Irish representatives voting for some purposes and not for others, the alleged injustice of the financial adjustment, and the lack of protection for the interests of Ulster. The Parnellite faction assumed a critical but not seriously hostile attitude toward the bill. Both Irish factions claim that the financial clauses are unfair to Ireland. The second reading of the bill was moved by Mr. Gladstone April 6, and was carried April 21 by a vote of 347 to 304.—In the interval between the introduction and second reading of the government's chief measure, a number of **other bills** announced in the Queen's Speech were brought forward and advanced through the first stages. Among these were: A bill suspending the creation of new ecclesiastical interests in Wales, being the first step toward disestablishment in the principality; the Parish Councils Bill, transferring local government in rural districts in England and Wales from the vestries and guardians to councils, elected by secret ballot on the "one man one vote" principle; the

Direct Veto Bill, providing for local option on the question of permitting the liquor traffic ; an Employers' Liability Bill ; and a Registration Bill, designed to facilitate voting especially by the poorer classes.—Sir William Vernon-Harcourt presented the budget for the coming year April 24. It announced a probable deficit of £1,574,000, which the government proposed to meet by an increase of the income tax a penny in the pound.—A strike of Lancashire cotton workmen, which began in November and involved 125,000 hands, was only ended March 24. The cause of the strike was a proposed reduction of wages, and the result was a compromise by which only half the proposed reduction was made, but in which a very elaborate scheme was arranged for the prevention of strikes in the future—In **Ireland** the Evicted Tenants Commission (see last RECORD, p. 776) began its sessions November 8. At the first sitting the privilege of cross-examining witnesses was denied to counsel for Lord Clanricarde, whose estate was under investigation, and thereafter the landlords generally refused to attend and give evidence. The report of the commission was presented in March. It recommended that either the Land Commission or a special commission should be clothed with extensive authority to settle the existing differences, acting as arbitrators where conciliation was possible, and in other cases exercising discretionary power to locate the tenants on some land, if not on their old holdings. In December the government pardoned four of the prisoners undergoing punishment for participation in an assault which resulted in the death of a police officer at Gweedore, some years ago, and in January two of the Irish dynamiters were released from an English prison. An explosion of a dynamite bomb at Dublin Castle, by which a detective was killed, occurred just after the first of these incidents, and was seized upon by the opposition as pointing the moral of a policy of conciliation.—Belfast has been the center of a most tempestuous agitation against the Home Rule Bill. Public meetings, petitions to government, prayers in the churches and countless other methods of expressing hostility have been employed. Threats of civil war rather than submission have been very common, and reports of military organization and drill among the Orangemen are well authenticated. In the last week of April, just after visits of Mr. Balfour and other opposition leaders to Belfast, rioting against the Catholics began among the Orangemen in that city, but was checked by the police before great damage was done.

THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The expected reorganization of the Canadian ministry followed the resignation, November 25, of Prime Minister Abbott, on account of ill health. He was succeeded by Sir John S. D. Thompson, who retained all but two of the former ministers. The Dominion Parliament was in session from January 26 to April 1, one of the shortest sessions on record. Party contention centered chiefly about tariff policy, the Liberal opposition demanding reciprocity, especially with the United States, and the government holding to the existing protection. Some slight reductions of duty were proposed in the

finance minister's budget speech. Owing to some uncertainty as to the effect of the most-favored-nation clause on relations with the United States, the reciprocity treaty negotiated with France in March was not laid before Parliament for ratification.—Relations between **Newfoundland and Canada** have been put on a better footing through a conference between delegates of the two governments at Halifax in November. Tariff discriminations on both sides have been abandoned, Newfoundland's Bait Act has been suspended, and Canada has intimated a willingness to withdraw her opposition to a special commercial agreement of Newfoundland with the United States if she cannot herself soon reach an arrangement with the latter government. The conference will meet again in June.—In **Australia**, financial difficulties have absorbed most of the energies of the various governments. Business failures have been numerous and disastrous and the public revenues have fallen off greatly in most of the colonies of the continent. A policy of thorough retrenchment in expenditure and increase of taxation has been forced upon every government. A step forward in the matter of Australasian federation was taken in January through the adoption by the legislature of New South Wales of resolutions approving the main principles of the draft of a constitution made in 1891 (see RECORD for June, 1891, p. 394), recommending a second convention, to consider such amendments as should be suggested by the various governments, and declaring that the final adoption of a federal constitution ought to be by popular vote in each colony.—A **constitutional reform in India**, in accordance with a recent act of Parliament, was put in operation by the government during the spring. The legislative councils, both supreme and provincial, will hereafter include non-official members, practically elected (but subject to the approval of the various governors) by constituencies embracing the most progressive classes of natives. This scheme is a first step toward conciliating the great body of native opinion which is agitating for representative institutions.

GERMANY.—The central point in imperial politics all through the period under review has been the **Army Bill**. The Reichstag was opened November 22 with a speech from the emperor in which he laid especial stress upon the importance of the measure. On the following day the bill, having been adopted by the Bundesrath, was introduced in the lower house. Chancellor von Caprivi in his opening speech laid the main stress on the necessity of keeping up with the increasing numbers of the French and Russian forces. Public opinion had been from the outset generally hostile to the proposed law, and most of the various fractions in the legislature promptly declared themselves against it. The project, after its first reading, was in the middle of December referred to a committee of twenty-eight members, where it was vigorously discussed throughout the winter, the chancellor steadily refusing all demands for amendments made by the various parties as conditions of their support. The government had sought to conciliate favor to the increase of numbers by the provision reducing the

term of service from three to two years. The Freisinnige Party supported the latter and rejected the former clause; the Clericals took pretty much the same ground; the National Liberals proposed a compromise giving a less increase than the bill demanded; while some of the Conservatives, in which fraction alone Caprivi obtained important support, objected strenuously to any change in the term of service. On March 17 the committee, on a definite vote, resolved to report against the bill. Protracted negotiations by the government with the Clericals had not won them over at the end of April, and a dissolution of the Reichstag was then generally expected.—The difficulties of the government in reference to its principal measure were closely connected with **other projects of legislation** which were up for consideration during the session. A bill permitting a return of the Jesuits, for example, failed of passage; and this was regarded as affecting the attitude of the Clericals. The Conservatives, moreover, were not united in following the government, on account of dissatisfaction with its commercial policy. Reports as to the progress of negotiations with Russia for a commercial treaty stirred up great commotion among this party, and besides attacks on the government in Parliament, a great gathering of agriculturists at Berlin in the middle of February was employed as a demonstration against the abandonment of the old protective principle, and in favor of bimetallism. Several strong agrarian organizations have been formed, under the leadership of prominent Conservatives, with programs opposing both the commercial and the monetary policy of the government.—Another movement that has had some influence in weakening the connection between the government and the Conservatives is the recrudescence of **anti-Semitism**. The central figure in this is one Ahlwardt, who some time since was convicted of libel upon the members of a Jewish firm of contractors, whom he charged with furnishing defective rifles to the government. While in prison awaiting trial he was unexpectedly elected to the Reichstag in a district where anti-Semitic votes had been almost unknown. Having served out his sentence he was released in February and immediately resumed his agitation. In the Reichstag he made sweeping charges of corruption in the government in connection with various matters in which Jewish financiers were concerned, but failed entirely to substantiate the accusations, and was denounced by every party in the house. In public meetings, however, he has continued to draw great crowds, especially from the lower classes. The influence of the sentiment he represents has been seen in several other elections, in which the anti-Semitic vote has been decisive. Though the Conservative leaders have renounced Ahlwardt, yet a serious anti-Semitic feeling is to be found among their followers, and the possible effect of this in a general election is a subject of perplexity.—**In the Prussian Landtag**, which began its session November 9, interest centered chiefly in a comprehensive scheme of tax reform, with which was connected a reform in the law of elections. The main purpose of the former project was to separate com-

munal from state taxation. To the local governments were assigned the land, building and occupation taxes, while the state retained for general purposes the income tax. In compensation for the hundred million marks thus turned over to the communes, a new graduated property tax was proposed for the central government, with exemption of all persons owning less than 6000 marks. The Electoral Reform Bill was designed to modify the conditions through which the wealthy classes secure a sure control of the House of Deputies in the Landtag. These projects were only carried in the lower house of the Landtag April 14, and their final form was the result of such concessions to the Conservatives as alienated from Finance Minister Miquel many of the National Liberals with whom he was formerly identified.

FRANCE. — An epilogue to the Carmaux labor troubles which Premier Loubet seemed to have settled at the end of October, was seen on November 8 in the explosion of an infernal machine which had been placed in the Paris office of the Carmaux Mining Company. The machine was discovered and taken to a police station, where it exploded and killed five persons. The government immediately brought in, and after some difficulty passed, a bill increasing the stringency of the laws against incitement to violence through the press.—At the same time that this press bill was under discussion the beginning was made in the development of the **Panama Canal scandal**, which has since dominated entirely the political life of France. Early in November the government, as the result of a long investigation, directed the judicial prosecution of certain directors of the defunct Panama Canal Company, including Ferdinand de Lesseps and his son Charles, on the charge of fraudulent devices and swindling in obtaining the funds for their enterprise. The trials on this charge were held in January, and resulted in the conviction of the defendants and their sentence to fine and imprisonment. But in the meantime public interest had been concentrated almost entirely on another phase of the affair. On November 21 M. Delahaye, a "Revisionist" deputy, declared in the Chamber that a former minister, several senators and many deputies had been bribed in connection with the Lottery Bill through which in 1888 the last attempt had been made to set the company on its feet. An investigating committee was immediately appointed to examine these charges, with M. Brisson as president. Evidence soon appeared that seriously compromised many journalists and politicians. It was discovered that some \$20,000,000 had been paid out by the directors for "advertising" and other means of promoting their project, much of it through one Baron de Reinach, who died suddenly just after the government announced its intention to prosecute the directors. Reinach had been in financial relations with many politicians and from the stubs of his check book large sums were traced to public men. Stimulated by the frenzy of accusation that developed, especially among the "Revisionists" and Royalists, the committee labored with great effect through December and January, being aided by a frank confession by Charles de Lesseps on his trial, and at

the end of the latter month judicial prosecutions were instituted, on charges of bribery and corruption, against eleven persons, including directors of the company, ex-ministers, deputies and senators. The trial of these, beginning March 8, brought further damaging disclosures in reference to prominent politicians and their methods, but only three of the defendants were convicted. The general political effect of the scandal was to weaken very seriously the hold of the dominant Republican faction on the control of the government, and to rouse the hopes and stimulate the activity of both extreme Radicals and Royalists. The Loubet ministry was overthrown at the very beginning of the revelations. Having refused the investigating committee's demand that Reinach's body be exhumed and examined for evidence of suicide, the government met an adverse vote of 304 to 219, November 28. M. Brisson, the chairman of the committee, having failed to form a cabinet, the old body was reorganized with M. Ribot as premier. Great facilities were now given to the committee for its work, but when it demanded full judicial powers in securing papers, forcing witnesses to testify, etc., the government, taking the ground that the regular judiciary must be protected, refused the demand and on the test vote, December 16, secured a majority of 271 to 265. Holding that the preservation of the republic amid the prevailing excitement required stability, M. Ribot retained office in spite of the scanty majority. But on the same day with the vote M. Rouvier, the minister of finance, resigned, owing to the revelation that he had used Panama money for the secret service fund against Boulangism. Then followed evidence that Floquet, president of the Chamber, and Freycinet, minister of war, had been implicated in much the same way, and though the government got a vote of confidence December 23, a reorganization was necessary immediately after the holidays. Ribot still held the first place, but after January 10 Freycinet and Loubet disappeared from the list, and Floquet failed of re-election to his former position in the Chamber. Throughout January, February and March the government successfully met the repeated attempts of the extremists to overthrow it, generally on the ground that it was seeking to protect from prosecution its implicated friends. The bribery trials in March furnished a number of incidents which, involving former associates and supporters, seriously weakened the government's position, and finally, March 30, it succumbed to an adverse vote on a clause in the budget. A cabinet formed April 3 by M. Charles Dupuy contained mostly unfamiliar names, and devoted itself to finishing up the budget work and maintaining the routine administration till the approaching general elections.—A further extension for twenty months of the Panama Canal Company's concession was granted by the Colombian government, under very stringent conditions, in April.—Much comment was caused by the election, February 24, of Jules Ferry as president of the Senate. This triumph of the long retired statesman was followed just a month later by his sudden death.—Cardinal Lavigerie died November 24.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — In the Cisleithan part of the empire political interest has found little excitement save in **Count Taaffe's troubles** in getting a majority for the government in the Reichsrath. This body met November 5, and shortly afterward the minister delivered a speech of so pronounced a leaning toward Clerical-Conservative ideas that the German Liberals, on whom his majority had depended, promptly went into opposition. The routine government legislation came to a standstill, and provisory appropriations were made pending negotiations. About the first of February Count Taaffe presented a formal program on which he asked a coalition of the leading fractions in support of the government, but the German Liberals were not induced to abandon their policy of the "free hand." By delicate management the government finally secured its budget late in March and prorogued the Reichsrath. — **Politico-religious questions in Hungary** have dominated the situation. A general scheme of legislation was submitted to the emperor early in November, embracing projects for making civil marriage compulsory, for civil registration of births, deaths and marriages, for legalizing the free exercise of all religions and for recognizing fully the Jewish faith. On the 9th Count Szapary announced that he had not been able to secure the emperor's approval of the bill for civil marriage, and the ministry accordingly resigned. Two days later a new cabinet was formed, with Dr. Alexander Wekerle, hitherto finance minister, at its head. The program of this ministry announced that all the above bills except that on civil marriage would be pressed for passage, and that a new bill on the latter subject would be framed, the emperor's objections having extended only to details. Throughout the winter the clerical opposition to the proposed marriage law developed a veritable *culturkampf*, with abundant charges that imperial influences were aiding the opponents of the project. A request by the minister of public worship that a bishop should be rebuked for a violent pastoral against the government, was refused by the emperor, in January, on the ground that he had no constitutional right to interfere. In the budget debate in March the whole religious question was discussed with great violence. The ministry has not yet introduced the proposed civil marriage law, but the bills for civil registry and for recognition of the Jewish faith were laid before the Chamber April 26.

ITALY. — The general elections of November 6 resulted in an overwhelming victory for the government's supporters. The extreme radicals suffered especial losses. **Parliament** was opened by King Humbert in person November 23. A favorable financial prospect was reported by the ministry, but the attention of both government and country became almost entirely absorbed in a bank scandal that developed in January. It was made public that the chief bank of issue, the *Banca Romana*, had put forth notes to the amount of 65,000,000 lire in excess of what the law permitted, and charges of complicity in this and other grave irregularities in the banking system were freely made against high public officials, both in the present and in preceding ministries. Premier Giolitti held his majority in resisting

persistent demands for a parliamentary investigation, and the inquiry instituted by the judicial authorities resulted in the arrest of several bank officers, a department chief in the Ministry of Commerce and a single deputy, the last two on charges of corruption. As evidence was discovered that high political personages had had relations with the delinquent banks, Giolitti finally consented to a committee of the House to investigate the nature of these relations. It was strongly suspected that the governments in Italy, as in France, had been in the habit of getting financial assistance from the banks in electoral campaigns. The expectation that the Giolitti ministry would be seriously shaken by the revelations has not as yet been fulfilled.

SPAIN.—In a number of places the tendency to popular discontent has continued to express itself in riots. Most important was that in Granada, November 2, the occasion of which was the failure of the royal family to visit the city for the unveiling of a statue of Columbus, but the underlying spirit of which was shown in cheers for the republic.—**A change of ministry** was precipitated by a split in the Conservative cabinet on the question of dealing with grave corruption in the municipal administration at Madrid. Immediately after the meeting of the Chamber a vote of confidence was refused, December 7, by 129 to 121, and the Canovas ministry resigned. The Liberal leader, Sagasta, formed a new cabinet, and suspended the session of the Cortes. Having made the customary changes in the *personnel* of the electoral administration, the government dissolved the Cortes and set March 5 as the date for general elections. The result of the voting was the usual success of the government, who secured 322 out of the 430 members of the Chamber. Most significant in the result were the great gains made by all the discontented fractions, especially the Republicans, who were successful in 39 constituencies, including six out of the eight in Madrid. Premier Sagasta's position is not regarded as very strong, as radical differences, especially as to commercial policy, divide his majority. The efforts to reduce expenditure by economies in administration, especially in the army and navy, have aroused popular resistance in many cases, and though the speech from the throne at the opening of the Cortes, April 5, announced the abolition of the deficit, the statement was not considered conclusive.

RUSSIA.—Minor incidents in the general **social disorganization** resulting from the anti-Jewish movement, the famine and the cholera, have formed the staple of the news from Russia during the period under review. The latter two influences have been rather quiescent, but some evidence of recrudescence in the former has appeared. In November a decree was issued excluding from residence in Moscow, Jews who, under former laws, had acquired by military service the right of residing anywhere in the empire. The Moscow Chamber of Commerce, moreover, adopted a resolution excluding Jews from the list of merchants unless they changed their faith, and such as complied with the latter condition were required to pass a three years' probation at a village near Moscow under

close supervision of the clergy, whose report will be conclusive as to the sincerity of the conversion. In December it was decided that Jewish artisans could only live in places outside the pale where there are official trade-boards, that is, in only about ten or fifteen per cent of the towns.—Finance Minister Witte's **budget for 1893** proposed an exact balance of total income and expenditure at 1,040,458,385 rubles. Both sides of the account showed a considerable increase over last year, which was provided for by raising the excise taxes on spirits, beer, tobacco and other articles and by a new internal loan. One cause of extra expense is the construction of the railway across Siberia, which has recently been begun.

MINOR EUROPEAN STATES.—The course of the **constitutional revision in Belgium** has been affected by incipient revolution. Much popular dissatisfaction was aroused in November by the action of the Chamber's committee on revision, in rejecting propositions looking to universal manhood suffrage; and after the publication in January of the government's completed project, fixing a household and educational qualification, agitation among the working classes became incessant. The formal discussion of the revision began in the Chamber at the end of February, and about the same time the Radical leaders instituted in Brussels and a few other places a popular vote on the question of suffrage, which resulted in an impressive majority for manhood suffrage, with a twenty-one years' age limit. On April 11 the Chamber came to a formal vote on the Janson project, which was that of the Radicals, and rejected it by 115 to 26. A modification, making the age limit 25 years, met the same fate. Immediately the labor leaders ordered a general strike, and street rioting began in Brussels and other cities, which the police and militia were only with increasing difficulty able to keep in check. Meanwhile, several compromise projects on the suffrage question were discussed by a committee of the Chamber, and on the 18th one was reported favorably, which provided for manhood suffrage at 21 years, with plural voting on the basis of property and education. The Chamber, with some manifestation of deference to the prevailing excitement, adopted the proposition on the same day by 119 to 14. At the announcement of this action the commotion quickly subsided, and the labor leaders, while protesting against the plural vote, nevertheless called off the general strike. The Senate adopted the Chamber's project April 21.—**The crisis in Norway** assumed in April precisely the form which it had in June, 1892 (see last RECORD, p. 781). The Storthing met February 2, and the Radicals, rejecting overtures from Sweden looking to an adjustment of the questions at issue, brought in a resolution declaring Norway's right to independent action in all matters not specifically designated as federal in the Act of Union, and asserting that the consular system was such a matter. This resolution was carried March 17. The Swedish houses of parliament passed resolutions by great majorities denying the claims made in this resolution. On April 22, the king having refused his assent to the Norwegian resolution, the Steen ministry resigned, and two

days later the Storthing suspended sittings indefinitely. At the close of the RECORD, M. Stang, the predecessor of Steen, was trying to form a ministry.—**Politics in Servia** have been of an unusually lively character, even for that rarely torpid kingdom. First, a great sensation was created by the announcement, January 19, that Milan and Natalie, the divorced parents of King Alexander, had become reconciled at Biarritz. Whether this had political significance was unknown, but rumor connected it with various incidents bearing on the pending elections. The Skupshtina was dissolved in November, and the Liberal government, by energetic measures, put the electoral machinery in such shape that at the voting in March a small Liberal majority was secured in the place of the enormous Radical majority that had controlled the former legislature. When the Skupshtina assembled, April 6, the Radicals, in resentment at certain proceedings of the government designed to increase its majority, left the hall and refused to take part in the session. The troublesome situation thus produced was wholly abolished by a *coup d'état* of King Alexander, April 13. At a banquet in the palace, at which the regents and cabinet were present, the king suddenly accused them of misrule and demanded their resignations, saying that he would assume the government himself. On the refusal of the regents to resign he ordered them under guard, and on the following day a new ministry was appointed, with M. Dokitch, a Radical, at its head. Careful arrangement of the troops had insured that no resistance could be made to the king's acts, and no blood was shed. The constitution makes eighteen the age at which the king attains his majority, but Alexander is not yet seventeen. His action was greeted with general favor throughout the country. An explanation of the affair is found in the ill-disguised relations of the Radicals with the pretender Karageorgiewitch, and the dread of Milan and Natalie that the hostile policy of the regents toward the Radicals, who are in a majority in the land, would precipitate an overthrow of the reigning dynasty. The program of the new ministry denounced the unconstitutional acts of their predecessors, and proclaimed that the elections should be entirely free from governmental influence.—A bill for the **amendment of the Bulgarian constitution** secured the necessary two-thirds majority in the Sobranje in December. The chief changes proposed were: An increase of cabinet ministers from six to nine; a decrease of numbers in the Sobranje from one member for every 10,000 to one for every 30,000 inhabitants; and a provision permitting an elected prince who ascends the throne, and his first successor, to profess another than the orthodox religion. This last clause was in anticipation of the marriage of Prince Ferdinand, April 20, to the Catholic princess, Marie Louise of Parma, a sister of the future Empress of Austria. The parents of the bride had insisted that the children of the marriage should be educated as Roman Catholics. The amendments require still the concurrence of the Great Sobranje, elections for which were held April 30.—The financial difficulties of **Portugal** caused another change of ministry in February,

Ribeiro succeeding Ferreira as premier. The deficit for 1891-92 amounted to \$17,500,000.

AFRICA.—The relations of **Great Britain and Egypt** were brought into a clear light by an incident in January. On the 15th of that month the young khedive suddenly dismissed his prime minister and two other members of the government, and appointed new men in their stead. The step was taken without consultation with the British representative, Lord Cromer, and the appointee as premier, Fakhri Pasha, was known to be a leader in the anti-English party in Egypt, which ever since the accession of the Khedive Abbas had been increasingly influential. A considerable stir in cabinet circles in London resulted in a vigorous despatch to Lord Cromer, who was instructed to inform the khedive that the British government expected to be consulted in all important steps, and especially in respect to changes in the ministry, and that it could not assent to the appointment of Fakhri Pasha. On the 18th the khedive agreed to revoke this appointment, but asked that instead of restoring the former premier he might appoint Riaz Pasha to the position. To this Lord Cromer assented, and the diplomatic incident was closed. Considerable anti-English feeling continued to be manifested in various ways by the populace and to receive encouragement from the khedive, and in February the number of British troops at Cairo was increased to about 6000. England's actions were closely watched by the other powers, especially by France, but were in every case accompanied by formal assurances from London that no change of policy was intended. The Egyptian financial reports for 1892 reveal a continuance of the surplus, though on account of remissions of taxation the figure, £788,000, is less than before.—In **Morocco** the French commissioner, Count d'Aubigny, after a long and vexatious sojourn at Fez, came away in December with a number of not very important commercial concessions from the sultan, in return for the French minimum tariff. Rumors of important political agreements, especially as to boundaries with Algeria and on the south, appear to have been unfounded. An English special commissioner, Sir West Ridgeway, was sent in January to Tangier, in order to retrieve the failure of Sir Euan Smith, noticed in the last RECORD. This step, together with a pretty vigorous demonstration, both diplomatic and naval, effected a concession of indemnity for certain outrages on British subjects perpetrated by Moorish soldiers at Tangier.—The French **conquest of Dahomey** was practically completed by General Dodds on November 16, when after some hard fighting the army entered the capital, Abomey. King Behanzin escaped with a small band of followers. The blockade of the coast was raised in December, and steps have since been taken toward the organization of government for the conquered region. Toward the end of April Behanzin made overtures looking to his formal abdication and surrender on the condition of a pension from the French government.—The British government announced in November that a commissioner would be sent to look after affairs in **Uganda** when the East Africa Company should

abandon it. Accordingly, Sir Gerald Portal set out from the coast in January with a considerable force, and reached Uganda in March.—In the **Congo State** the Arabs on the upper Congo, who after the massacre of the whites last summer became very aggressive, were thoroughly beaten in a pitched battle, November 22, by the Belgian forces.

JAPAN.—The politics of this country throughout the winter turned on a contest between the legislature and the government, of a kind very familiar in Europe. The government's most important measures were thrown out, and its budget estimates were greatly reduced by the lower house. When the government refused to yield the house suspended its sittings, "to give the government time for more mature reflection," and the opposition members petitioned the emperor to set matters right. The reply came, when the chamber reassembled, in an imperial decree suspending the sittings for fifteen days. At the end of this time (February 7) the emperor sent to the house a message expressing regret at the differences between the government and the Assembly, and stating that as he could not approve the reductions in the naval estimates demanded by the latter, he had ordered \$225,000 annually for six years to be devoted to the navy out of his civil list, and had reduced all governmental salaries ten per cent for the same purpose. Under the influence of this act a better feeling prevailed and a compromise was reached on the budget, while several liberal measures desired by the opposition, *e. g.* amendments to the laws governing the press and public meetings, were allowed by the ministry to be passed.

LATIN AMERICA.—While no startling incidents have been reported from this part of the world, the general indications have pointed to a condition of affairs which can hardly be called satisfactory. Mexico, despite a continuance of border brigandage, with revolutionary tendencies, on the Rio Grande, seems to have maintained a progressive condition. Central America has produced but one important revolution. This was in Honduras, where a revolt led by Gen. Bonilla, beginning in March, had up to the end of April met with considerable success. Brazil has been in constant trouble with the "federalists," or state-rights party, in different places, the most important centre of disturbance being in Rio Grande do Sul, where a considerable triumph of the malcontents was reported in March, though denied by the government. In Argentina some improvement seems to have been made in the financial situation, and a satisfactory arrangement as to boundaries has been reached with Chili; but a revolt of serious dimensions in the province of Catamarca was reported early in April. A treaty of alliance between Chili and Bolivia was announced in February, by which the latter secured a port on the Pacific coast. This concession is regarded as a return for the recognition accorded by Bolivia to the Congressional party in the late civil war in Chili.

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